



BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES



ANNUAL REPORT


OF

The Medical Officer of Health

AND

The Chief Public Health Inspector

1965



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BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1965

BY

C. ROBERTSON WILSON,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Retired, 16th August, 1965)

J. E. MORRIS,
B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.P.H., D.I.H.

(Commenced, 17th August, 1965)

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

Together with the

ANNUAL REPORT of
TREVOR H. CUTLER,
M.A.P.H.I.
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR (Councillor Mrs. D. E. PARFITT)
Councillor G. H. BUCKLEY, J.P., Chairman
Councillor J. SHEPHERD, Vice-Chairman
Alderman E. CROSSLEY
Alderman J. FAULKNER
Alderman F. W. PICKLES, C.A.
Alderman N. S. UTLEY
Councillor J. BARON
Councillor G. R. BOWLEY
Councillor W. CALLON
Councillor H. L. CARTMELL
Councillor J. F. HEWITSON
Councillor E. PORTER
Councillor J. M. TAVERNOR
Councillor Miss J. SYKES

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officers of Health:

C. ROBERTSON WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Retired, 16th August, 1965)
J. E. MORRIS, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.P.H., D.I.H.
(Commenced, 17th August, 1965)

Chief Public Health Inspector

†°TREVOR H. CUTLER, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

°L. ROBINSON, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

°B SANDERSON, M.A.P.H.I.
°C. C. BURGESS, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
°J. L. ROSCOE, M.B.E., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

K. WILKINSON

Clerical Staff:

R. CRAVEN

Miss E. MOYES

° Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Meat and Foods Inspector

† Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Smoke Inspector.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1965.

Dr. C. Robertson Wilson retired from the post as your Medical Officer of Health in August, 1965 and I would like to say how much I appreciated the warm welcome accorded to me by the members of the Health Committee and by the staff of the Health Department when I took up my duties.

The vital statistics presented in the body of the report give a satisfactory picture and the figures compare favourably with the national averages.

One hundred and fifty five cases of measles were notified during the year compared with only forty eight notifications during 1964. No other large scale outbreaks of infectious disease occurred during the year.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. MORRIS,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (exclusive of Foreshore), 5,814 acres	}	Total area,
Area of Foreshore, 5,891 acres		11,705 acres
Population: Census, 1931, 25,760.		
Population: Census, 1951, 30,343.		
Population: Census, 1961, 36,222.		
Population : (Mid-1965, Registrar General's Estimate) 36,600		

Physical Features and Character of the Area

The Borough is a seaside resort, situated on the Fylde Coast, and extends from the Estuary of the River Ribble to the Southern boundary of Blackpool, a distance of six and three-quarter miles. The curving coast line faces successively South, South-West and West. The district is very flat and the climate equable. The soil is of a sandy nature near the sea, but inland is chiefly clay.

Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1951)	...	...	8,637
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1961)	...	...	11,708
Number of inhabited houses (December, 1965)	...	...	12,886
Rateable value	...	...	£2,028,848
Produce of Penny Rate	...	...	£8,063

Social Conditions, including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants

The population is more residential than industrial. The industries include slipper and boot manufacturers, several light engineering works, and several laundries. None of these has any special influence on public health. There is a considerable holiday population during the Summer months.

VITAL STATISTICS

Home population (Census, mid-1965), 36,600.

Live Births:

		Total		M.		F.
Legitimate	...	386	...	203	...	183
Illegitimate	...	41	...	21	...	20
Total	...	427	...	224	...	203

Birth-rate per 1,000 population: 11.7

Adjusted Birth-rate per 1,000 population: 14.6
(Comparability factor, 1.25)

Stillbirths :

		Total		M.		F.
Legitimate	...	7	...	4	...	3
Illegitimate	...	2	...	Nil	...	2

Rate per 1,000 total births: 20.6

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :

		Total		M.		F.
Legitimate	...	7	...	2	...	5
Illegitimate	...	2	...	2	...	Nil

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age :

		Total		M.		F.
Legitimate	...	4	...	1	...	3
Illegitimate	...	1	...	1	...	Nil

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age :

		Total		M.		F.
Legitimate	...	3	...	1	...	2
Illegitimate	...	1	...	1	...	Nil

		Total		M.		F.
Deaths	...	696	...	320	...	376
Death-rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	19.0
Adjusted death-rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	12.5
(Comparability factor, 0.66)						

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births : 2.29.

				Total No. of deaths
Infantile mortality	...	...	...	9
Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	21.1

				Total No. of deaths
Infantile mortality (neo-natal)	...	...	...	5
Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	11.7
Infantile mortality (early neo-natal)	...	...	...	4
Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	9.4
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	29.8

Deaths from :

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	2	Rate	...	0.05 per 1,000
Malignant Neoplasms	...	122	Rate	...	3.36 per 1,000

TABLE 1
Birth-rate, Death-rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year, 1965
(Provisional figures)

	Rate per 1,000 Home Population		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										Rate per 1,000 Related Live-births	
	Live births	Stillbirths	All causes	T.B. Respiratory	T.B. Non-Respy.	T.B. (All forms)	Cancer (All forms)	Cancer (lung and bronchus)	Other Cancer	Maternal Mortality (total)	Maternal causes due to abortion	Maternal causes (excl. abortion)	Infant Mortality	Neo-Natal Mortality
England and Wales	18.1	0.29	11.5	0.042	0.006	0.048	2.23	0.55	1.67	0.25	0.06	0.19	19.0	13.0
LYTHAM ST. ANNES	14.6	0.24	12.5	0.05	0.00	0.05	3.36	0.82	2.54	0.03	0.00	0.03	21.1	11.7

TABLE II

Comparative Table of Births, Deaths, Stillbirths, Maternal and Infant Mortality

LYTHAM ST. ANNES	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		
									Total		Neo-natal
	No. regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 total deaths	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1965	427	*11.7	696	*19.0	9	21.6	1	2.29	9	21.1	5 11.7
" 1964	460	12.6	632	17.8	7	15.0	Nil	Nil	4	8.7	4 8.7
" 1963	482	12.5	652	18.0	8	17.4	Nil	Nil	12	26.5	10 22.1
" 1962	499	13.8	605	16.8	8	15.8	Nil	Nil	10	20.0	9 18.0
" 1961	470	13.2	662	18.7	7	14.7	Nil	Nil	13	27.7	8 17.0
" 1960	406	12.5	620	19.0	7	16.9	Nil	Nil	6	14.8	4 9.9
Average 5 years—1960-64	—	12.9	—	18.1	—	16.0	—	Nil	—	19.5	— 15.1

* Adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.25) = 14.6 per 1,000

* " death-rate (comparability factor, 0.66) = 12.5 per 1,000

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE III

Birth and death rates, together with case rates for certain infectious diseases, for England and Wales in the year 1965
(Provisional figures based on Registrar General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

Estimated home population mid-1965 — 47,762,800

	No.	Rate per 1,000 home population
BIRTHS :		
Live births	864,000	18.1
Stillbirths	13,800	{ 0.29
		{ 15.7 (a)
DEATHS :		
All causes	549,320	11.5
Tuberculosis (all forms)	2,282	0.048
Respiratory	2,008	0.042
Non-respiratory	274	0.006
Cancer (all forms)	106,338	2.23
Lung and bronchus	26,399	0.55
Other cancer	79,939	1.67
Maternal mortality (total)	29	0.25 (a)
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	166	0.19 (a)
Due to abortion	53	0.06 (a)
Infant mortality	16,414	19.0 (b)
Neo-natal mortality	11,200	13.0 (b)
Early neo-natal mortality	9,806	11.3 (b)
Perinatal mortality	23,606	26.9 (a)
NOTIFICATIONS (corrected) :		
Typhoid fever	16	0.003
Paratyphoid fever	832	0.017
Meningococcal infection	406	0.009
Scarlet fever	26,725	0.560
Whooping cough	12,903	0.270
Diphtheria	26	0.001
Erysipelas	1,757	0.037
Smallpox	—	—
Measles	509,909	10.676
Acute pneumonia	7,980	0.167
Acute poliomyelitis—		
Paralytic	55	0.001
Non-paralytic	36	0.001
Acute encephalitis—		
Infective	97	0.002
Post-infectious	71	0.001
Dysentery	26,175	0.548
Food poisoning	5,002	0.105
Puerperal pyrexia	5,189	0.109
Tuberculosis—		
Respiratory	13,552	0.284
Meninges and C.N.S.	146	0.003
Other	2,404	0.050
Anthrax	4	0.000

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Per 1,000 live births.

TABLE IV

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

	Causes of Death	1965			1964		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—	2	2	1	3
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	2	1	3	1	—	1
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	—	2	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	11	20	5	10	15
11	" " lung, bronchus	27	3	30	14	8	22
12	" " breast	—	13	13	—	12	12
13	" " uterus	—	4	4	—	8	8
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	30	55	27	31	58
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1	—	1	1
16	Diabetes	2	2	4	1	2	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	48	85	133	43	79	122
18	Coronary disease, angina	77	74	151	69	58	127
19	Hypertension with heart disease	—	2	2	1	3	4
20	Other heart disease	31	61	92	30	60	90
21	Other circulatory disease	17	19	36	10	21	31
22	Influenza	1	1	2	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	9	7	16	12	12	24
24	Bronchitis	21	6	27	14	5	19
25	Other disease of respiratory system	3	1	4	3	1	4
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	2	8	3	—	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	2	3	1	1	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2	3	1	—	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	7	—	7	3	—	3
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	1	1	2	—	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	32	49	19	25	44
33	Motor vehicle accidents	6	1	7	1	2	3
34	All other accidents	—	1	1	8	19	27
35	Suicide	5	13	18	3	2	5
	All Causes Total	320	376	696	271	361	632

TABLE V

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES DURING 1965

	Percentage of total deaths
Heart Disease	35.20
Malignant Neoplasms (All sites)	17.52
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	19.10
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	7.03
Other Circulatory Diseases	5.17
Bronehitis	3.80
Pneumonia	2.30
Tuberculosis	0.28
All Other Causes	9.60

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

1. Population.

The Population of the Borough at the middle of 1965 is estimated by the Registrar General at 36,600, 90 more than in 1964, 10,840 more than in the 1931 census, 6,257 more than the 1951 census, and 378 more than the 1961 census.

2. Births.

According to the Registrar General, 427 live births — 224 males and 203 females — occurred in the Borough during the year. This is 33 less than in the previous year, and gives a crude birth-rate of 11.7 per thousand.

CORRECTED BIRTH-RATE.

1965 adjusted birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.25) — 14.6 per thousand.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

There has been an increase in the number of illegitimate births, 41 — of which 21 were males and 20 females — as compared with 34 in 1964. This represents 9.60 per cent of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth-rate of 1.12 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 7.05 per cent, and 0.93 per thousand.

STILL BIRTHS.

There were 9 stillbirths — 4 males and 5 females — as compared with 7, 3 males and 4 females, during the previous year. This represents 2.10 per cent of the total births, and a stillbirth rate of 0.24 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for 1964 were 1.52 per cent and 0.11 per thousand.

3. Deaths.

There has been an increase in the number of deaths during the year, 696 as compared with 632 in 1964. The crude death-rate is 19.0 per thousand; this is 1.7 above that for the previous year.

CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.

1965 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.66) — 12.5 per thousand.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply.

Water is supplied by the Fylde Water Board; the supply has been satisfactory in quality and ample in quantity. Practically all houses in the Borough receive their supply direct from the mains, but some of the larger houses, hotels, etc., are provided with storage cisterns.

All water is mechanically filtered; lime water is added to prevent action on lead, and the water is afterwards chlorinated.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE

List of Adoptive Acts of Parliament

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts II, III, IV and V

Museums and Gymnasium Act, 1891.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Libraries Acts, 1892 to 1919.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, with certain exceptions and amendments which are fully set out in Section 8 of the Lytham Saint Annes Corporation Act, 1923.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 86, as to dealers in old metal and marine stores.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 85, as to Registries for Servants.

The following parts and sections of the Public Health Act, 1925, viz.:
Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31 and 35
comprised in Part II.

Sections 38, 42 and 43, comprised in Part III.

Sections 45, 46, 47 and 50, comprised in Part IV.

Sections 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55, comprised in Part V.

On the 16th May, 1927, the Minister of Health declared the Council to be the Local Authority for the purpose of administering the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, to the exclusion of the County Council.

By "The Borough of Lytham St. Annes (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1924," the Minister of Health on the 6th December, 1924, confirmed the Order of the Council under Sec. 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by Sec. 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, declaring the trades, business or manufactures of a Gut Scraper, a Rag and Bone Dealer, a Bone Crusher or Grinder, and a Fish Frier within the Borough to be offensive trades.

(This Order, so far as it relates to the trade of a Fish Frier, was revoked by Sec. 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

The Lancashire County Council, by agreement dated 6th May, 1952, delegated to the Council such of their functions under Part II and Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, as are specified in the Third Schedule to the Lancashire County Council Town and Country Delegated Planning Scheme, 1952.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951

S. 13—Slaughter of Animals other than for human consumption.

S. 14—Registration of Hawkers and their premises.

The Council, by resolution (No. 791, dated 17th December, 1951) has fixed 1st April, 1952, as the appointed date for the coming into operation of S. 13 (Slaughter of Animals other than for human consumption) and S. 14 (Registration of Hawkers and their premises) of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. (Advertisement in Lytham St. Annes Express and Lytham Times of 8th February, 1952).

LOCAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

Lytham St. Annes Corporation Act, 1923, Royal Assent 31st July, 1923.

LYTHAM ST. ANNES FOOD ORDER, 1946

The Minister of Health, by the Lytham St. Annes (Food) Order, 1946, declared Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, to be in force in the Borough of Lytham St. Annes, with effect from the 21st day of August, 1946.

Section 14 contains provisions relating to the registration of premises used in connection with—

- (a) the sale or manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream or the storage of ice cream intended for sale; and
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS, 1958

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by order has declared Parts II and III of these Regulations to be in force in the Borough of Lytham St. Annes with effect from 1st July, 1962.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY) REGULATIONS, 1958

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by order has declared Regulation 5 of the Regulations to be in force in the Borough of Lytham St. Annes with effect from 1st July, 1962.

BYE-LAWS IN FORCE WITHIN THE BOROUGH

DATE

15th June, 1880 ... Pleasure Boats and Vessels, Lytham.

29th April, 1889 ... The Beach, Lytham.

2nd Oct., 1891 ... Pleasure Boats and Vessels, St. Annes.

- 24th Oct., 1903 ... Seashore and Esplanade, St. Annes.
- 29th May, 1907 ... The Beach, Lytham.
- 15th June, 1907 ... Seashore, Lytham.
- 26th Mar., 1923 ... Cleansing of Footpaths and Pavements, Removal of Household Refuse, etc.
- 26th Mar., 1923 ... Public Slaughter-houses.
- 26th Mar., 1923 ... Public Bathing.
- 26th Mar., 1923 ... Horses, Ponies, Mules or Asses.
- 26th Mar., 1923 ... Mortuaries.
- 4th April, 1923 ... Nuisances.
- 9th June, 1926 ... Bye-laws with respect to the Management of the Park Cemetery. (Amended 25th October, 1948).
- 15th May, 1928 ... Public Slaughter-houses.
- 26th Sept., 1932 ... Parks and Pleasure Grounds.
- 30th Nov., 1936 ... Good Rule and Government (Dogs and Bicycles).
- 19th Dec., 1938 ... Public Sanitary Conveniences.
- 19th Dec., 1938 ... Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.
- 30th Jan., 1939 ... Good Rule and Government (Roller Skating).
- 24th April, 1939 ... Queues.
- 25th Sept., 1939 ... New Streets.
- 27th Sept., 1948 ... Regulations with respect to the Management of the Park Cemetery.
- 25th Oct., 1948 ... Table of Fees to be taken by Ministers of Religion at Interments in the Park Cemetery.
- 30th Jan., 1950 ... Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines.
- 30th Jan., 1950 ... Handling and Sale of Food.
- 25th Sept., 1950 ... Hackney Carriages (Amended October, 1962).
- 30th July, 1951 ... Table of Fees and Payments with respect to the Park Cemetery.
- 25th Nov., 1953 ... Building Bye-laws.
- 31st Jan., 1955 ... Underground Rooms (Regulations).
- 30th July, 1956 ... Good Rule and Government (Deposit of Litter).
- 30th Sept., 1957 ... Regulations with respect to the Park Crematorium.
- 30th Sept., 1957 ... Table of Fees and Charges with respect to the Park Crematorium (Amended 25th November, 1957).
- 30th Sept., 1957 ... Table of Fees to be paid to Ministers for Cremation Services.
- 31st Mar., 1959 ... Clean Air Act.
- 1st Dec., 1960 ... Building Byelaws of 1954, Additions to.
- 1st Jan., 1965 ... Hairdressers and Barbers

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

(a) Notifiable Diseases :

1. **Smallpox.**

No cases were notified during the year.

2. **Scarlet Fever.**

Two cases were notified during the year.

3. **Diphtheria.**

No cases were notified during the year.

4. **Enteric or Typhoid Fever.**

No cases were notified during the year.

5. **Paratyphoid Fever.**

No cases were notified during the year.

6. **Measles.**

One hundred and fifty-five cases were notified as compared with forty-eight in 1964. There were no deaths.

7. **Acute Pneumonia.**

No cases were notified during the year.

8. **Whooping Cough.**

No cases were notified during the year.

9. **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

One case was notified during the year.

10. **Meningococcal Infection.**

No cases were notified during the year.

11. **Acute Poliomyelitis.**

No cases were notified during the year.

12. **Acute Encephalitis (Infective and Post-Infectious).**

No cases were notified during the year.

13. **Sonne Dysentery.**

No cases were notified during the year.

14. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during the year.

15. Erysipelas.

One case was notified during the year.

16. Malaria.

No cases were notified during the year.

17. Food Poisoning.

No cases were notified during the year.

18. Tuberculosis.

6 cases were notified during the year — the same as in 1964, but the number of deaths — 2, is 1 less than in 1964. During the year 2 deaths were attributed to Tuberculosis giving a death-rate of 0.05 per 1,000, which is 0.03 below the rate for the previous year.

(b) Non-notifiable Diseases :

1. Influenza.

There were two deaths in the Borough during the year.

2. Malignant Neoplasms.

There has been an increase in the number of deaths from cancer; 122 deaths—61 males and 61 females—being registered as due to this disease, 6 more than the previous year. The death-rate is 3.36 per 1,000 which is 0.18 above the rate for the previous year.

TABLE VI
Incidence of the Main Infectious Diseases, 1961-1965

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Dysentery	2	—	56	1	—
Typhoid Fever	—	1	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	3	2
Tuberculosis (all forms)	13	8	11	6	6
Measles	59	179	304	48	155
Whooping cough	23	—	2	3	—
Acute Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	44	1	—

TABLE VII INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the number of infectious diseases notified; number of deaths from these diseases

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases at all ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED AGE PERIODS—YEARS										Total deaths
		0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25 and over	Age unknown	
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	155	6	5	22	19	25	70	3	3	—	2	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute pneumonia (PPrimary and Influenzal)	—	0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 and over	Age unknown	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Post Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Food poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. Respiratory	6	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
T.B. Meninges and C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other notifiable diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total										NIL

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the maternity and child welfare functions of the Local Authority were transferred to the Laneashire County Council on the 5th July, 1948.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

The infantile mortality rate for the year was 21.1 per 1,000 live births, as against 8.7 in 1964 and is made up of 4 male and 5 female deaths.

Neo-Natal Death Rate.

The neo-natal death-rate which represents the number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age is 11.7 per 1,000 live births and is made up of 2 male and 3 female deaths.

Early Neo-Natal Death Rate

The early neo-natal rate which represents the number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age, is 9.4 per 1,000 live births and is made up of 2 male and 2 female deaths.

SCHOOL HEALTH AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

County Council Clinics held in the Borough are as follows:—

St. Annes. Public Offices, Clifton Drive South.

Monday	...	p.m.	Ophthalmic Clinic.
Tuesday	...	a.m.	Minor Ailments Clinic.
		a.m.	Vaccination and Immunisation (2nd Tuesday in each month).
		a.m.	Dental Clinic.
		p.m.	Child Welfare Clinic.
Wednesday	...	a.m.	Speech Therapy.
		p.m.	Specch Therapy.
Thursday	...	a.m.	Dental Clinic.
		p.m.	Screening tests for hearing (fortnightly by appointment).
Friday		a.m.	Poliomyelitis Vaccination (1st Friday in month)

St. Annes. Queensway Clinic, Walter Avenue.

Thursday ... a.m. Child Welfare Clinic.
 a.m. Poliomyelitis Vaccination (1st in month)
 a.m. Vaccination and Immunisation (2nd in month)

Lytham. Bath Street Clinic.

Monday a.m. Hearing Assessment (fortnightly by appointment).

Tuesday ... a.m. Dental Clinic.
 p.m. Dental Clinic.
 p.m. Speech Therapy.

Wednesday ... a.m. Minor Ailments Clinic.
 a.m. Vaccination and Immunisation (2nd in month)
 a.m. Poliomyelitis Vaccination (3rd in month).
 a.m. Chiropody Clinic for Children (3rd in month)
 p.m. Child Welfare Clinic.
 p.m. Orthopaedic Clinic for Children (3rd in month)

Friday a.m. Remedial Exercises by Physiotherapist
 p.m. Screening Tests for Hearing (by appointment)

Ansdell. Baptist Church Hall, Ansdell Road North.

Thursday p.m. Child Welfare Clinic
 p.m. Vaccination and Immunisation (2nd in month)
 p.m. Poliomyelitis Vaccination (3rd in month).

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my seventh annual report upon certain aspects of the Health Department's duties.

The technical and clerical staff remained unchanged during the year and my thanks go to all of them for an excellent year's work.

Reference to the various tables and sections of the following report will show that the emphasis of the Department's effort was mainly directed at improvement in the hygienic handling of food in the Borough, maintaining a 100 per cent. meat inspection service, maintaining an efficient weekly refuse collection service, investigation of complaints relating to noise and continuing the initial inspections required by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

With regard to this latter enactment, it will be seen that the half way stage has almost been reached in the considerable task of inspecting an estimated number of 1,200 premises. By employing the one Inspector continually upon these duties a uniformity of enforcement is achieved which leads to a greater co-operation from owners and occupiers of registerable premises. Five accidents occurring in registered premises were reported during the year, each was investigated. In each case, I am pleased to be able to report that minor injuries only were received and no further action was required by the Department.

The newly modernised Refuse Handling Plant operated efficiently throughout the year. The increasing refuse from the Borough was speedily dealt with and there is sufficient capacity in hand in the incineration section to cope with the expected increase in "tailings" until 1970 at least, at which time the second part of the modernisation programme will be carried out.

There has been an increasing number of old cars abandoned in the Borough during 1965. So far local scrap merchants have been willing to deal with these cars. However, with every expectation that the numbers of these disused vehicles will increase and with a growing reluctance on the part of scrap dealers to handle the shells of these cars the Council would be well advised to consider how best to deal with these unwanted derelicts of this mechanised age.

Investigation of noise complaints has taken up a very considerable part of the Department's inspectorial time during the year under review. Generally these investigations and observations have to be continued for long periods before an assessment of the level of noise intensity emanating from the offending premises or process can be made. The necessary consultations concerning technical acoustic problems and the further observations required to achieve the abatement of a noise nuisance, once established, often results in a lengthy delay between the lodging of the original complaint and the ultimate abatement of the nuisance. It is

rarely a simple matter to find a remedy for noise arising from industry, short of moving the factory to a new site, and one can well understand local residents becoming disillusioned and aggravated at having the peace of their homes disturbed by such noise.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would place on record my thanks to the Council and the Health Committee for their support and confidence throughout the year under review.

Yours faithfully,

T. H. CUTLER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

MILK

The Borough of Lytham St. Annes is a Specified Area, thus only heat treated or Tuberculin Tested raw milk can be sold, by retail, in the district.

Bacteriological and biological sampling of milk retailed in the Borough is now carried out by Lancashire County Council. Unfortunately this Authority is unable to provide details of the samples taken in the Borough.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

St. Annes Public Abattoir

With the exception of rabbits slaughtered at one recently constructed private slaughterhouse licenced for the purpose, all slaughtering of animals for human consumption is carried on at the Council's Public Abattoir. Some 30% of the carcase meat from this Abattoir is exported into the neighbouring rural areas and home-killed meat is brought into the Borough from other Abattoirs, mainly those at Blackpool and Liverpool.

The number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir showed a small decrease on the "throughput" for 1964, the figures being 16,395 in 1964 and 15,954 in 1965.

The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs was again very low, and the complete absence of this infection in all bovine animals slaughtered is indeed a tribute to the work in recent years to control this disease.

The number of entire carcasses and offal rejected as unfit for human consumption showed a slight increase this year, the figure of 46 being 7 more than last year's figure, and 22 more than for the year 1963.

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned

	Cattle excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,267	350	12	10,826	3,499
Number inspected	1,267	350	12	10,826	3,499
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI :					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	10	3	7	26
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	784	321	Nil	3,594	1,130
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	61·8%	94·5%	25·0%	33·2%	33·0%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·17%
CYSTICERCOSIS :					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	13	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The following table shows the cause of condemnation of entire carcases :

CATTLE: (including Cows)	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Fevered	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Septic Metritis	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Extensive Bruising	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Acute Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
CALVES:	Umbilical Pyaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Fevered	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Joint ill	...	...	...	...	...	1
SHEEP:	Pathological Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Fevered	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Moribund	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Generalised Oedema	...	...	...	...	...	1

PIGS:	Acute Peritonitis	3
	Fevered	5
	Bilateral Pyelonephritis	2
	Multiple Abscesses	8
	Generalised Oedema	4
	Septic Metritis	1
	Jaundice	1
	Septic Pneumonia	2

FOOD HYGIENE

A full year's specialist work on food hygiene by one Public Health Inspector has led to improved standards of structural condition of food premises, and the provision or renewal of necessary equipment in these premises. Equally important has been the greater awareness, on the part of the food industry management and staffs, of the need for scrupulous attention to cleanliness, particularly in those parts of the premises not normally seen by customers. The table of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, to be found on the following page, tells part of the story. Perhaps the more important part of this work cannot be shown on any table of statistics. It consists of regular routine visits by the food hygienist to food businesses not merely to enforce regulations, but to advise and assist managements and staff in the safe marketing of clean food.

It is a tribute to the methods of the specialist inspector that an increasing number of food trade managements are voluntarily approaching the Department to seek guidance in food hygiene matters. In this role he can act as educationalist as well as Inspector. It is, of course, the small number of operatives in the industry that receive an adequate training in this field that represents the biggest barrier to further advancement in clean food techniques.

One way of demonstrating quite dramatically incorrect cleansing routines, is the taking of swabs from utensils and equipment, such as slicing machines, and also specimens of sliced cooked meats on display in shops. A total of 43 swabs and 10 specimens were taken during the year, and where high bacteriological counts were recorded, advice was given with a view to improved methods of sterilisation and follow up samples taken.

There have been a number of complaints during the year relating to unclean milk containers, and foreign bodies in food. The majority of the latter were isolated incidents and dealt with by warnings to the firms concerned. In one instance, relating to rodent excreta in a loaf of bread, proceedings in the local magistrates court resulted in a conviction and fine. Dirty milk bottles are a continuing source of complaint despite the many thousands of pounds spent annually by dairy companies on detector devices, latest washing equipment and visual inspection. Why do we cling to the outdated, inconvenient and noisy milk bottle, when the carton pack has

now reached such an excellent degree of technical perfection? Is the reason one of finance—an increase of a fraction of a penny per pint—or does the answer lie in a stubborn reluctance to change !

I should like to place on record my appreciation of the willing co-operation of the great majority of the occupiers of food businesses in the Borough with the Department in what is, after all, our mutual interest—the provision, to the public, of a fresh, safe, clean and pure commodity from sound and attractive premises.

Inspection of Premises

The following table shows visits paid to food premises:

Dairies	...	...	...	24
Fishmongers and Fried Fish Shops	...			134
Hotels, Boarding Houses	...	...		187
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	21
Restaurants	...	...	...	93
Grocers and other food premises	...			381
Butchers	...	...	...	144
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...			59
Bakehouses	...	...	...	107
Food Hawkers (vehicles)	...	...	...	48
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	18

Contraventions of Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-60—remedied during the year :—

Cleanliness of Equipment	...	...	60
Protection of food from contamination			44
Personal Cleanliness	...	...	15
Sanitary Conveniences — Cleanliness, etc.	...	...	43
Provision of Water Supply	...	...	21
Provision of Washing Facilities	...		36
Provision of First Aid Materials	...		5
Provision of Clothing Accommodation			19
Facilities for washing food and equipment	...	...	14
Lighting of Food Rooms	...	...	1
Ventilation of Food Rooms	...		9
Food Rooms separated from sleeping place	...	...	2
Structural Repair and cleaning of Food rooms	...	...	92
Temperature control of foods	...		21
Food Hawkers—cleanliness, etc.	...		4
Others	...	...	32

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

By the courtesy of the Lancashire County Council, the following particulars of samples taken by the County Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act, in Lytham St. Annes, during the year 1965 are given. A total of one hundred and seventy seven samples was obtained consisting of ninety-six samples of milk (eleven of which were Channel Islands milk) and eighty-one others comprising :—

1 arrowroot B.P.C.	1 Boracic Acid powder B. P.
1 arrowroot	1 sweets (pontefract cakes)
1 oats	1 coffee
1 table salt	1 mushroom sauce, canned
1 plain flour	1 icing mix
1 cream, sterilised	2 oatmeal
1 flour confectionery	1 currants
1 granulated Aspic Jelly	1 pork sausage
1 sweetening tablets	1 Edrisal tablets
1 butter	1 castor oil B.P.
1 Epsom salts	1 liquid paraffin B.P.
1 tincture of iodine B.P.	1 linseed lozenges
1 Phenoxymethyl penicillin capsules B.P.	1 calcium drink with Vit. C.
1 health salts	1 ground ginger
1 throat pastilles	1 ground mixed spice
1 sodium bicarbonate B.P.	1 part loaf of bread
1 cocktail sausages, canned	2 double cream, fresh
1 milk granules, instant skimmed	1 butter
1 cornflour	1 Chloromycetin capsules
1 flavouring essence, lemon	2 sauce
1 flavouring essence, vanilla	1 cooking fat
1 paracetamol tablets B.P.	4 lard
1 zinc ointment B.P.	1 meat paste (chicken)
1 yoghourt Chocolate flavoured	1 white pepper
1 jelly cream	1 milk, condensed full cream, unsweetened
1 drinking chocolate	2 margarine
1 chicken, canned	1 full cream milk powder
1 curry powder	1 soup condensed, canned
1 ginger beer	1 fruit, canned
1 mincemeat	1 instant pudding
1 fruit curd	1 cultured butter milk
1 sodium bicarbonate B.P.	1 portion of bread
1 vegetables, canned	1 sugar
2 fruit, dried	1 soup mixture, dry
1 yoghourt	1 jelly crystals
1 borax B.P.	1 table jelly compound
	1 tomatoes, canned

The samples were submitted to the County Analyst for analysis and with the exception of those detailed below were reported to be genuine :—

<i>Type of Sample</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1 pork sausage	Contained preservative without declaration.	Vendor cautioned.
1 part loaf of bread	Contained 5.75 grammes of crumb discoloured with 24 milligrams of mineral oil and 49 milligrams of iron.	Complaint informed and bakers cautioned.
1 butter	Sample consisted of margarine	Legal proceedings instituted against Vendor. Fined £50 and ordered to pay £23 10s. 0d. costs. Farmer notified.
1 formal milk	Deficient of 3.3% fat	Formal sample obtained.
1 informal milk	Contained 6.3% extraneous water.	
1 portion of bread	Contained 1 pellet of dry rodent excrement.	Legal proceedings instituted against manufacturer. Fined £20 and ordered to pay £9 17s. 0d. costs.
1 yoghourt	Contained the equivalent of 42% whole milk, 10% separated milk solids, 9.5% sugar and a small amount of fruit pulp. Ingredients printed on carton in wrong order. Should show "Whole Milk" before "Separated Milk Solids" and "Sugar" before "Fruit".	Manufacturers communicated with.

HOUSING

The following tables show the work carried out during the year under this heading.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the local authority	Nil	64
(ii) By other local authorities	Nil	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	187	42

1. Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	78
(b)	No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	246

(c) No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	8
(2) Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit ...	14

2. Houses Demolished:

	Houses Demolished	Displaced Persons	during year Families
In Clearance Areas :			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2), Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas :			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil	Nil	Nil

3. Unfit houses closed:

(1) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	2	7	3
(2) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	2	6	2

4. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority ...	5	Nil
(2) After formal notice—		
(a) Under Public Health Acts	1	Nil
(b) Under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	1	Nil

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):

Position at end of year:		No. of Houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation—			
(a) Under Section 48	... ..	Nil	Nil
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	... ..	Nil	Nil
(c) Under Section 46	... ..	Nil	Nil
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53		Nil	Nil

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Areas Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year		No. of Houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in Col. (1) (2)
... ..	...	Nil	Nil

7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Improvements Grants, etc.:—

Action during year:—		Private bodies or individuals No. of dwelling houses or other build- ings affected	Local Authority No. of dwelling houses or other build- ings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	... ..	Nil	—
(b) Approved by local authority	...	Nil	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	...	Nil	Nil
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	...	Nil	Nil
(e) Work completed	... ..	1	Nil
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	... ..	Nil	Nil
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts	...	Nil	Nil

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard grants:

Action during year		No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Applications submitted to local authority	... ..	17
(b) Applications approved by local authority	... ..	17
(c) Work completed	... ..	20

9. Rent Act, 1957

The following table shows the work carried out under this Act:—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	Nil
Undertakings given by Landlords	...	...	Nil
Certificates issued	...	...	Nil
Certificates cancelled	...	...	Nil
Visits to premises	...	...	Nil
Certificates outstanding at end of year	...	...	6

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Public Health Acts, 1936—1961

Summary of visits and inspections

Drainage inspections and tests	...	...	366
Keeping of animals	...	...	40
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning			
Investigations	...	...	61
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	56
Nuisances (including re-visits)	...	...	149
Piggeries and stables	...	...	15
Public Conveniences	...	...	147
Smoke observations and investigations	...	...	100
Swimming Pools	...	...	60
Miscellaneous	...	...	680
Offensive accumulations	...	...	35
Dirty and/or Infested premises	...	...	9
Ditches and Streams	...	...	18
Hairdressers	...	...	8

Summary of Defects remedied

Roofs repaired	...	...	4
Eaves gutters and downspouts repaired	...	...	1
Dampness abated	...	...	1
Water Closets repaired	...	...	1
Drains cleansed	...	...	11
Drains repaired	...	...	5
Dustbins provided	...	...	87
Offensive Accumulations removed	...	...	1
Informal Notices served	...	106	
Abatement Notices served	...	2	

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Three houses were disinfected on account of infectious disease by means of formalin lamp and formalin spray. This procedure is adopted in cases of tuberculosis and non-notifiable disease upon request.

Nine houses were found to need treatment for infestations.

Closet Accommodation

There are, in the Borough, approximately 16,512 fresh water closets. In addition, there were in use at the end of the year, 10 pail closets, all belonging to premises where no sewer is available. All the pail closets which serve houses in the rural fringe are emptied regularly by the Corporation.

Noise Investigations

Complaints relating to noise increase every year. In addition to a number of complaints relating to domestic and traffic noise, six major noise complaints relating to Industrial or Commercial noise were investigated. A total of 453 visits and observations were made by the Inspectors during the year. All but two of the complaints were brought to a satisfactory conclusion by informal action. The two outstanding complaints were still under active investigation at the year end.

Offensive Trades

One offensive trade was carried on in recently constructed premises, for the processing of rabbit skins. The business ceased during the year.

Public Conveniences

There are twenty-six Public Conveniences under the control of the Health Department.

Free washing facilities are provided at the majority of the conveniences. In some of the older ones it is impossible to provide such facilities without a major reconstruction. In all, ten conveniences are without any form of washing facilities.

Moveable Dwellings

The following table shows the licences issued and caravans stationed on sites at the year end:—

Number of residential site licences in force at the year end	...	1
Number of residential site licences issued in 1965	... ..	0
Number of caravans on licensed sites	... ..	1
Number of holiday site licences in force at year end	... ..	1
Number of holiday site licences issued in 1965	... ..	0
Number of caravans permitted on licensed holiday sites	... ..	13

Rodent Control

The work of rodent control continued throughout the year, the services of one part time operator being used. Two hundred and thirty-five infestations were dealt with. In addition to the visits of the rodent operator, the inspectors made forty-one visits of an advisory nature.

		TYPE OF PROPERTY		
		Non-agricultural		Agricultural
		Dwelling houses	All other	
(a)	No. of properties in the district	13,086	2,497	21
(b)	No. of properties inspected	161	130	16
(c)	Total inspections carried out (incl. re-inspections)	351	220	16
(d)	No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:			
	Rats : major	—	—	—
	minor :	33	20	4
	Mice : major	—	—	—
	minor :	102	73	3
(e)	No. of infested properties treated	135	93	7
(f)	Total treatments carried out (inc. re-treatments)	147	106	14

Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools

There are two municipally owned swimming baths in the Borough. The details are as follows:

St. Annes Open Air Baths:

Capacity — 800,000 gallons.
Source of filling water — Sea Water.
Treatment — filtration and chlorination.
Rate of change — 5½ hourly.

Lytham Baths:

Capacity — 90,000 gallons.
Source of filling water — Sea Water.
Treatment — filtration and chlorination.
Rate of change — 3½ hourly.

Daily checks are taken at each pool and in addition samples of water from both baths are submitted for bacteriological examination. During the year 54 samples were taken, of which 47 were satisfactory.

Ten samples were taken from swimming baths which are privately controlled. Unsatisfactory results were reported to the operators and satisfactory results were obtained on re-sampling.

Twelve samples of water from Council maintained Paddling Pools were submitted for examination. An arbitrary standard of less than 100 coliform bacilli per millilitre was adopted as showing a satisfactory water for paddling purposes. On this standard two samples were unsatisfactory.

Clean Air

During the year an approach was made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government with a view to declaring the area of the development at Lytham Hall Park a Clean Air Zone. The Ministry, however, expressed the view that without definite proposals being submitted for the Borough as a whole, a single area would not receive approval.

Whilst one appreciates the view that full benefit can be obtained only if a complete district is rendered smokeless, it seems unfortunate that an Authority, which is not one of the "black areas" should be deprived of an opportunity to gain valuable experience in the technical and administrative problems associated with clean air zones in an area of new development. The cost of such an exercise to the Local Authority would be negligible, since no conversion costs would arise and there would have been a definite benefit to the residents of this area, part of which is designed with non-traditional space heating appliances.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Six premises are licensed for the sale of pet animals. Nine visits were made to these premises during the year.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

Two premises registered under this enactment were found to satisfy licence conditions and relicensed.

Diseases of Animals

With delegated authority from the Lancashire County Council, the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, is enforced by the Council. The order requires the inspection and licensing of plant for the boiling of waste food.

The following table shows the action under this Order:—

Number of plants licensed at 1st April, 1965 ...	6
Number of plants licensed during the year ...	Nil
Number of licences cancelled during the year	1
Number of inspections of plant during the year	12
Number of prosecutions for offences	Nil

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

One public health inspector is employed, full-time, upon the enforcement of the Act. He commenced his duties in August, 1964.

It is estimated that 1,200 premises in the Borough will be registerable and fall for inspection. In addition investigations are required into accidents occurring in these premises, such accidents are required to be reported to the Local Authority.

At the year end 519 premises had been registered and of these 343 had received a general inspection. A total of 739 visits had been made for the purposes of the Act.

Standards were found to be generally good, but 1,289 contraventions were brought to the notice of the occupiers for their attention. These included 200 defects of floors, passages and stairs, 155 relating to First Aid provisions, 238 relating to temperature control, 169 relating to sanitary conveniences and 155 relating to the lack of washing facilities.

The following tables show details of premises registered and inspected.

Class of Premises	No. registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at the year end	No. of registered premises inspected during the year
Offices	35	149	93
Shops	87	325	180
Wholesale Shops	Nil	7	2
Catering Establishments	6	37	17
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	1	Nil
Totals	128	519	292

Number of premises inspected	...	...	292
Number of contraventions found	...	...	1,289
Number of accidents reported during year	...	...	6

Factories Act, 1937-1961 — Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	202	34	18	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	5	—	—
Total	217	42	18	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	6	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act	19	14	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	28	18	Nil	Nil	Nil

Shops Act, 1950

No complaints were received during the year relating to trading out of hours.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

At the year end, the vehicle fleet engaged in refuse collection comprised of four 32 cu. yd. capacity, diesel-engined "Speedyload" vehicles, two 18/25 cu. yd. capacity, diesel-engined 'Paxit' vehicles and one 20 cu. yd. capacity "Pakamatic" diesel-engined vehicle. One petrol-engined 12/16 cu. yd. capacity moving floor vehicle is kept as fleet spare. Both the "Paxit" vehicles are designed to operate with 20 cu. ft. bulk container units in addition to traditional collection methods. The "Pakamatic" vehicle has an overall width of 6ft. 6ins. and is designed to operate in narrow congested town centre areas.

Since the beginning of 1960, the operating fleet has been fully converted from petrol to diesel power and the following table shows the fuel consumption over that period as compared with mileage run. It will be seen that significant savings have been effected. Now that the fleet is fully converted to diesel operation, it must be expected that annual fuel consumption will rise as the mileage covered increases with the growth of the Borough.

		1959/60	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66
FUEL (in galls.)	...	11,698	9,071	8,948	8,092	7,490
MILEAGE	... ..	65,990	61,260	70,947	66,026	62,577
M.P.G.	... ..	5.6	6.75	7.92	8.15	8.35
Weight of Refuse collected (in tons)	...	12,511	13,961	14,491	14,716	15,641

The weight of refuse collected in the Borough in 1965 increased by 925 tons over that collected during the preceding year. This increase was absorbed within the framework of the existing rounds. Now that the housing development has commenced at Lytham Hall Park, with an estimated total of 1,800 dwellings to be erected, it is evident that provisions will have to be made for at least a further vehicle and crew to service this area. The timing of the provision of this extra round will obviously depend on the speed of development of the estate, however, if development continues at the same pace as at present, I would estimate that provision should be made in 1967/68 estimates.

As in previous years, a minimum weekly service was maintained to all premises in the Borough. The majority of hotels and shops were provided with a rate-charged twice weekly service. Additional weekly collections were provided upon payment and trade refuse collected by agreement. A separate paper salvage collection was maintained throughout the year to shop and business premises.

A "special" collection service continued to operate for the removal and disposal of furniture, garden refuse and almost any material not catered for in the weekly routine collection service. A modest charge is made for this service. So popular has this service become that it is necessary to maintain a Bedford 7 ton tipper lorry and employ two men continually on this work. I am sure that the provision of such a service reduces indiscriminate tipping on unused plots of land in the Borough. Unfortunately, and despite all these services and facilities, there are still a few amongst us who would rather litter this beautiful Borough than take the trouble to contact the Health Department and use the facilities provided for them.

The Inspectors made a total of 836 visits to premises in connection with refuse collection matters.

The following table relates to the weight of refuse collected :—

				Tons	Weight per thousand R. P. per day
1959-60	...	...	...	12,511	21.7 cwts.
1960-61	...	...	...	13,126	22.4 cwts.
1961-62	...	...	...	13,466	20.05 cwts.
1962/63	...	...	...	13,961	21.2 cwts.
1963/64	...	...	...	14,491	21.9 cwts.
1964/65	...	...	...	14,716	22.1 cwts.
1965/66	...	...	...	15,641	23.4 cwts.

The following tables show the cost of refuse collection and disposal for the past three years.

Gross Expenditure				1963/64	1964/65	1965/66
Refuse collection	...			39,024	40,363	43,490
Refuse disposal	...	...		13,373	17,994	26,814
Totals	...	...		<u>52,397</u>	<u>58,357</u>	<u>70,304</u>

Income						
Refuse collection	...			1,018	1,187	1,287
Refuse disposal	...	...		2,557	3,620	4,857
Totals	...	...		<u>3,575</u>	<u>4,807</u>	<u>6,144</u>

Net Expenditure						
Refuse collection	...			38,006	39,176	42,203
Refuse disposal	...	...		10,816	14,374	21,957
Totals	...	...		<u>48,822</u>	<u>53,550</u>	<u>64,160</u>

Net Cost per 1,000 population						
Refuse collection	...			1,046	1,073	1,156
Refuse disposal	...	...		297	394	602
Totals	...	...		<u>1,343</u>	<u>1,467</u>	<u>1,758</u>

Net Cost per Ton						
Refuse collection	...			52s. 5d.	53s. 3d.	54s. 0d.
Refuse disposal	...			14s. 11d.	19s. 6d.	28s. 2d.
Totals	...	...		<u>67s. 4d.</u>	<u>72s. 9d.</u>	<u>82s. 2d.</u>

The total net cost of refuse collection increased by 9d. per ton this year, this increase being entirely due to increased labour cost.

Refuse Disposal

1965 was the first full year of operation for the modernised Refuse Handling Plant which was opened in July, 1964. The plant has functioned well and lived up to the high expectations of the Health Committee who first commenced planning the modernisation scheme in 1960. Phase two of this scheme, the extension of the incinerator section by a further two cells and the consequent erection of a new chimney stack is planned for 1970.

The works are taken off load for one week in both April and October each year to carry out maintenance in those sections of the plant not otherwise accessible, and during these periods, the Borough's refuse is controlled tipped at a site in Saltcotes Road, Lytham.

The net cost of refuse disposal increased during the year by 8s. 8d. per ton. This increase was mainly due to the new loan charges payable on the cost of modernising the handling plant, and increased running costs in terms of motive power.

Salvage

The following table shows the income from salvaged material as compared with the previous year:—

				1964/65		1965/66	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Baled Waste Paper	...	...	...	1,535	10 0	1,890	0 0
Baled Destructor Scrap	...	...	...	1,783	0 0	2,535	0 0
Metal and Rags	...	...	...	209	0 0	316	0 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	7	0 0	5	0 0
				<hr/>		<hr/>	
TOTALS				3,534	10 0	4,746	0 0
				<hr/>		<hr/>	

